FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## ANDEAN MINISTERS BEGIN MEETING IN CARTAGENA

### Protocol To Be Revised

PA170415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 15 Sep (EFE) -- The five Andean Pact ministers decided unanimously today to grant a 60-day period for their ministers of economy, treasury, commerce, industry, and integration to revise in-depth the modifying protocol of the organization and reinforce the Cartagena Agreement. This was announced by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo; Ecuador, Edgar Teran; Peru, Alan Wanger; and Bolivia, Gaston Araoz. They agreed, after deliberating for 2 days, that the meeting was positive for the future of the Andean Pact.

We have made a frank analysis of the instrument that has ruled the pact for the first 16 years of its existence, the Colombian foreign minister said when meeting with the press during a recess of the closed-door meetings. Ramirez Ocampo added that there had been decided support for the modification of the Cartagena Agreement and announced that within 2 months the protocol of the accord will be revised.

The host minister of the Andean Council talks, which for the first time include the ministers of economy and integration, pointed out that the guidelines for modifications had been discussed at different levels.

He specified that the most prominent of these are the problems of commercial quotas [plazas comerciales], the clauses on safeguarding customs tariffs, the development and flexibility of industrialization programs, and firm support for farming systems.

In commenting on the controversial -- and unanforced -- Decision 24 of the pact, the study of which is considered one of the central points of the meeting, Ramirez Ocampo stated that a review had been made of all the foreign investment systems.

The minister specified that one has to define what is useful foreign capital by considering the real money invested and announced that control systems would be studied, in view of the changes that have occurred within the member countries during the last 2 decades.

It was agreed that Bolivia would be given preferential treatment within the pact because of its landlocked position.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran said that the analysis of Andean integration is taking place harmoniously and easily and outlined what, in his judgment, were the major conclusions of the ministerial meeting.

In the first place, he noted the reorganization of the entire process by modifying the Cartagena Agreement and Decision 24, which needs to be simplified, as well as promotion of the Andean Court of Justice, which needs to be made more effective.

Teran reiterated, as his Colombian colleague had, that within a 60-day period a new meeting will be held to discuss these topics specifically rather than theoretically.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner Tizon made similar statements and said that an anticrisis emergency plan will be advocated, including reactivation of external cooperation among the countries.

Parallel to this, Wagner said, reform of the Cartagena Agreement will involve a revision of all its mechanisms to adapt them to the realities of the economies of the region.

Lastly, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz expressed appreciation for the preferential treatment extended to his country within the special regime for Ecuador and Bolivia, calling it a major step in the integration process.

Although the time and place for the signing of the modifying protocol were not specified, it is expected that at the end of the Cartagena ministerial summit, within the next few hours, there will be an announcement as to when and where the desired new life will be formally injected into the Andean Pact.

Issue Declaration

PA161636 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 15 Sep (AFP) -- After a 2-day meeting in this Colombian resort on the Caribbean coast, the foreign and commerce ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela reached agreement on an emergency and adjustment plan to reactivate the Andean Pact. They also reiterated the five governments' political will to overcome the current stagnation of the Cartagena Consensus and to make it truly function to benefit their respective economies.

In a declaration at the end of the meeting, the foreign and commerce ministers of the Andean nations also laid the groundwork for the reforms to the Cartagena Consensus after they confirmed the difficulties it is experiencing. The commerce ministers of the subregion were entrusted with the task of drawing up the new guidelines. They will meet within 60 days to prepare the "modifying protocol" of the Cartagena Consensus, which will be jointly discussed in the next meeting of the Andean Council to be held in the first half of December. They admitted that the Andean Pact's crisis stems from the "inadequacy of several of its policies," but they said that its basic objectives "continue to be valid." They also referred to the international economic crisis as another factor that hindered the real application of the integrationist mechanisms.

Regarding the emergency plan to reactiviate the Andean Group, they agreed that "it must address the immediate reestablishment of the flow of subregional trade as well as the promotion of actions of cooperation and coordination among the member countries." They reiterated that despite the need to maintain the multilateral character of the process in order to achieve the objective of the common market, it is advisable that temporary trade agreements be reached between the countries. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, they established the following guidelines that were included in the document released here today:

"They agreed to update and make more flexible the deadlines established in the various mechanisms of the agreement in addition to updating the mechanisms of the program of lifting restrictions [liberacion] through an equitable participation of the member countries in forming the expanded market. They reiterated that the system of safeguard clauses is the only mechanism for adopting measures that affect the program of lifting restrictions, and they proposed an evaluation of the current system to make it more operative and flexible."

"They also defined norms that will regulate the conditions of competition within the subregion, coordinating the use of export incentives through the establishment of adequate norms and regulating the use of special tariff systems. They agreed to establish new modalities to achieve joint industrial development in the subregion and to make the industrial programs more flexible so that each country can respond to its real needs and possibilities." Another development sector of the subregion that the foreign and commerce ministers of the five countries addressed is the forgotten agricultural-livestock sector. In this regard, they agreed to "resolutely promote subregional agricultural-livestock development, creating instruments that will permit the joining of efforts in research and agroindustrial projects and in guaranteeing an adequate food supply." In the declaration, they stressed the consensus that they reached to grant Bolivia more favorable treatment within the Andean Group countries in view of its current level of development and its landlocked situation. Regarding Bolivia's requests, they agreed to accept its proposals concerning the modification of Article 4 of the Cartagena Consensus.

Regarding Decision 24 or the statute on foreign capital, a controversial point in the Andean Group, they promised to undertake a modification of the common system on foreign investment in order to receive useful capital in the subregion. They also stressed the need to improve the operative capacity of the Andean financial institutions and to seek a definition of common policies that will help obtain more resources. They also stressed the agreement they reached to vigorously promote the coordination of joint external actions in order to face the international economic crisis, the foreign debt of the five countries, trade protectionism, and the deterioration of trade conditions.

## FOREIGN MINISTERS SEND MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA, HONDURAS

PA152238 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Today the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela and Peru urged the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras to think things over and to start talks so that the Central American situation does not get any worse. In a message issued from this Colombian port in the Caribbean, foreign ministers Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Simon Alberto Consalvi and Allan Wagner sent a message to their colleagues of Nicaragua and Honduras in which they insist on the need to find Latin American solutions. They invite the two governments "to remain calm despite the 13 September incidents and to maintain open the channels on concord."

DEBTOR COUNTRY EXPERTS END MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO

PY170108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2319 GMT 13 Sep 85

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 13 Sep (EFE) -- Experts from member countries of the Cartagena Consensus have agreed to resume talks with the EEC members as part of a joint strategy seeking solutions to the Latin American foreign debt problem. This decision was disclosed today in Montevideo, at the end of a 3-day closed door meeting held by experts of the 11 most indebted countries of the continent. The recommendations, which entail practical technical solutions to the Latin American $360 billion foreign debt, will now be submitted to the foreign ministers' meeting to be held in Uruguay shortly. The meeting in Montevideo was held under great secrecy and only a few details have been learned.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, secretary of the Cartagena Consensus, is in charge of resuming contacts with the EEC to establish the date of the next meeting.

EFE sources said that restrictions on world trade should be lifted for the sake of the developing nations and that the industrialized countries respect the custom tax accords during the next round of negotiations of the GATT to be held in Geneva. The member countries of the Cartagena Consensus have come up with the idea of the underdeveloped countries negotiating in a collective manner at the next GATT meeting. Meeting spokesman said that a common front will prevent the great nations from squashing us with protectionist measures. The experts now seek to extend this common front -- agreed on by the Argentine, Brazilian, and Uruguayan foreign ministers on 23 June in Punta del Este -- at a technical level and to propose it to the various governments, to all the countries of the Cartagena Consensus.

In Punta del Este Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, and Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo agreed that at the next GATT meeting they would emphasize the need for the industrialized countries to respect the current agreements on custom taxes. The rich and poor countries seem to agree on the need to intensify world trade. However, the difference in custom taxes and the protectionist measures now seem to be unsurmountable obstacles.

During the meetings held in Montevideo, experts from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Uruguay received detailed reports on the recent answers that the governments of industrialized countries have given regarding the worrisome Latin American situation.

CAPUTO INTERVIEWED IN FRANCE ON FALKLAND ISLANDS

LD191051 Paris Domestic Service in French 0550 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by reporter Ralph Pinto at the Marigny Hotel, Paris -- live]

[Text] [Pinto] Mr Caputo, is it true that since the first evening of your arrival here serious matters have already been discussed, and I don't just mean foreign policy and major questions, but also economic problems, because if we describe this as a business visit we are not entirely wrong, but not entirely right, either?

[Caputo] As you say, we arrived yesterday. The president of the Republic has had talks with President Mitterrand, and I believe that their talk was very important because they not only anaylzed international problems, but also the problem of external debt, which, as you know, is one of the main problems of the Latin America area. So I think that there were viewpoints which were very [words indistinct] convergent on the part of the presidents, and in that sense the speeches delivered yesterday evening at the Champs-Elysees show that both President Mitterrand and President Alfonsin share a similar view on the question of the foreign debt in Latin America.

[Pinto] Mr Minister, yesterday there was also the meeting between Mr Alfonsin and Mr Kinnock, the Labor opposition leader in Great Britain, about the Malvinas. Argentina has not completely renounced its right to the Malvinas Islands? Is that correct?

[Caputo] Yes, that is correct. We have never renounced our rights to the islands.

[Pinto] But it is clear that any solution must now be political?

[Caputo] The solution must be political. We have said so. We are busy as a democratic government in using diplomatic means to solve the problem. I can tell you that the meeting yesterday was very important; it is the first contact with the leader of the British opposition and it was held in a cordial atmosphere, very positive. Moreover, the communique which was published immediately after the meeting shows this. It shows how the two sides recognize that negotiations are the only way to ensure peace and stability in the region.

[Pinto] Mr Minister, does that mean that in Argentina people are depending on a possible victory for the Labor opposition in the UK election to solve the problem of the Malvinas Islands?

[Caputo] I don't know if one could say that, but in any case...

[Pinto, interrupting] In any case it would be easier with the people who you signed a communique with?

[Caputo] It would be easier, as you say.

[Pinto] And Mrs Thatcher so far has not given the impression that she (?will allow) political negotiations.

[Caputo] No, no, no. She does not appear to want to negotiate, and yet it is interesting -- she made a statement yesterday.

[Pinto] Yes, she was in Cairo.

[Caputo] In Cairo. You remember the war over the Suez Canal between the UK, France, and Egypt. You know that the war was never formally ended. In fact there was no declaration of cessation of hostilities between the UK and Egypt. However, it was Mrs Thatcher who asked us yesterday -- and this in Cairo, a paradox indeed -- to sign this cessation of hostilities with the UK.

[Pinto] Perhaps that is (?a joke).

[Caputo] It may well be.

[Pinto] Mr Minister, is it true that while he is in France Mr Alfonsin is going to visit the house where Carlos Gardel [the great tango singer] lived?

[Caputo] Yes, that's right. He will visit Toulouse next Saturday [21 September], and he is going to visit the house of Carlos Gardel, I believe.

[Pinto] But if he is going to Toulouse, perhaps it is not only to visit Carlos Gardel's house. He is bound to look at aircraft there, isn't he?

[Caputo] Yes, he will be looking at aircraft.

[Pinto] Fine aircraft which no longer even have joysticks, fine aircraft which are piloted virtually by computers. I should like to ask you a question, Mr Minister, a political question which is essential to life in Argentina. Is democracy in Argentina there to stay?

[Caputo] When people suffer what the Argentine people have suffered -- and it was a great deal, I assure you -- there is a memory of that suffering, and that memory is the best defense against any possibility of coups d'etat.

[Pinto] Mr Minister, long life to democracy in Argentina. Thank you.

[Caputo] Thank you very much.

## ALFONSIN MEETS WITH MITTERRAND, BRITAIN'S KINNOCK

For Paris coverage of the visit to France by President Raul Alfonsin including the meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand and British opposition leader Neil Kinnock, see the France section of the 19 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## MILITARY SOURCES SAY ALFONSIN APPROVED LOANS

PY180126 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Sep 85 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Defence Minister Roque Carranza yesterday denied press reports saying the Armed Forces had been granted loans to increase officers' salaries by 30 percent. Carranza said "no decision has been made" on the loans. But military sources last week said the loans were approved by President Raul Alfonsin. And a military source on Sunday said the loans, totaling 24 million australs, "would be returned progressively" over the next four years. An Army captain with 19 years in the service now makes 214 australs a month, a sergeant with the same experience grosses 143 australs.

## GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE DECLARES STATE OF SEIGE

PY191214 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1140 GMT 19 Sep 85

["Text" of Interior Ministry communique issued 19 September; read by ministry spokesman Roberto Vizcarra]

[Text] In view of the escalating wave of provocation and sabotage against state property and services, encouraged and sponsored by well-known agitators who follow alien directives, a situation recently worsened by the much overused recourse to a collective hunger strike, the constitutional government, making use of the powers bestowed on it by the Constitution, has declared a state of siege throughout the nation and has instructed departmental governments to issue the appropriate edicts of good government and impose a curfew as of 2400. The Bolivian people are aware that the supreme government has resorted to every legal means to guarantee the basic rights that the nation's charter grants all Bolivians. However, the inflexibility of a group of politicians and union leaders who have openly resisted the decision of the nation's rightful authorities, seeking to retain their hold on the destiny of the country without assuming any responsibility whatsoever, has precluded a patriotic agreement that would have shown that the government's economic model can curb hyperinflation, put an end to widespread corruption, and launch the economic recovery of the country. This situation has forced the government to promulgate a state of siege as an extreme measure to preserve public order by exercising the expressed rights granted in Article 111 of the Constitution. The Interior Ministry guarantees the full enforcement of the rights established in the Constitution for people who are not involved in acts against the state's internal security, the economy, industry, and commerce. Any person who as of today violates the regulations of the state of exception declaration will be put at the disposal of the appropriate judge within 48 hours. Therefore, the Interior Minister exhorts the people to maintain good sense and serenity in favor of public peace and tranquillity.

La Paz, 19 September 1985
Signed: Ministry of Interior, Immigration and Justice

I have also been entrusted by the interior minister to report that the state security services will guarantee as of today the operation of all the people's activities and especially those related to the resumption of school classes throughout the country.

### Mass Arrests, Curfew Follow

PY191134 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1116 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government early this morning decreed a state of siege and curfew throughout the country and arrested hundreds of union leaders. The Bolivian Interior Ministry announced that an official communique will be forthcoming very soon. The curfew is in effect from midnight until 0600 in the morning. In the predawn hours this morning, approximately 2,000 union leaders and workers, most of them on hunger strikes throughout the country, were arrested, a high-ranking Interior Ministry source told EFE. The Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, Executive Board, which has been on a hunger strike since 17 September at the headquarters of the La Paz Factory Workers Federation in San Francisco Plaza, also was arrested. Juan Lechin Oquendo, 72, COB executive secretary, was among the hunger strikers. There is no information on clashes or violence, and tranquillity prevails throughout the country. Police and Army units are guarding the main buildings and downtown areas of La Paz and other Bolivian cities.

The COB had begun a general strike against the government economic plan approved on 29 August.

## COB Rejects State of Siege

PY191405 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Juan de Granados, an adviser of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has talked directly with Walter Delgadillo [COB secretary general] and has prepared the following report on this morning's attack on the factory workers union headquarters, where the leaders of the COB Executive Committee were detained.

[Begin Granados recording] At about 0230 or 0245 this morning, Companero Walter Delgadillo phoned me at home. His voice showed his concern over the events occurring at that time. He told me [words indistinct] the (?recent) police attack on the Factory Workers Federation in San Francisco Plaza. Delgadillo asked me to contact the media to report this very serious attack. Companero Delgadillo also said that the government had proceeded in a [word indistinct] manner. Until midnight, there was an intention to negotiate. On the part of the workers, there was goodwill, and apparently there were good prospects for a dialogue. The government and COB commissions seemed to be nearing a preliminary understanding. Companero Delgadillo said that the attitude of the government was clearly (?deceptive), because while the dialogue apparently was being held, the government was preparing the repressive measures that were implemented this morning together with the declaration of a state of siege. [Words indistinct] Companero Walter Delgadillo wants to tell the public that we reject, with the greatest serenity and responsibility, but also with the greatest determination, the state of siege, because all the workers are inspired by the strongest defense of the country's interests. We charge that the government has provoked the workers in a wicked and irresponsible way. It has provoked the people by declaring a state of siege and is now holding about 1,500 workers, who were on a hunger strike, in detention. Among them are Companeros Juan Lechin and Walter Delgadillo and the top union leadership of our party [as heard]. Early this morning the people demanded the immediate release of the leaders and the immediate lifting of the state of siege. They also made a resounding appeal to Congress to call an immediate emergency session, not to permit the continuation of the state of siege, and to defend the Constitution and the laws. [end recording]

This was the report the COB adviser gave directly to Radio Panamericana.

## Police Occupy University Buildings

PY191412 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] This report deals with the Greater University of San Andres [UMSA]. The police have taken action at some centers where the labor leaders were holding their hunger strike, but we should also mention that some housewives were picketing at the UMSA and that the police, therefore, took over the central UMSA building. As of this morning, the situation is as follows:

The police have cordoned off the UMSA and are also inside the building. They say that there is no longer anyone on a hunger strike at the UMSA. The policemen asked by Radio Panamericana said that those people apparently were evicted from the premises this morning. The police have taken control of the UMSA, and in the next few hours the government will probably (?take measures) to restore normal activities at the UMSA, both in the academic and the administrative areas. So far, however, there have not been any concrete statements on this from the rectorate or the University Federation. The fact is that the police have taken over the UMSA buildings, according to instructions issued by the Interior Ministry under the state of siege.

DEL VALLE ON MITTERRAND PROPOSAL, U.S. RESOLUTION

PY171905 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today announced that the Foreign Ministry will study French President Francois Mitterrand's proposal that representatives of other countries visit Mururoa Atoll to study the eventual consequences of the nuclear experiments that are being conducted in the Pacific. The minister stated that this invitation could turn out to be a positive step and that the French president's initiative is interesting. He added that very responsible scientists have stressed that the French nuclear explosions have negative consequences, which has always been Chile's contention.

The foreign minister also referred to the resolution that has been approved by a subcommittee of the U.S. Congress. This resolution calls for the support of Chilean political parties in their attempt to accelerate the transition to full democracy. Jaime del Valle stated that this is a statement of a political organization that issues political statements that, at times, he said, are not appropriate and thus interfere in the affairs of foreign countries. The minister stated that his concern pertains to the attitudes of governments and not to the attitudes of other organizations, including parliaments.

PARAGUAYAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY172104 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Paraguayan Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro, who arrived in our country today, said that Paraguay and Chile continue down the path of democracy, but without communism. Minister Montanaro was especially invited to attend the Chilean independence anniversary celebrations.

Upon arriving at the Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport, the minister said that he brings greetings from Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner to President Pinochet. Montanaro added that Chile and Paraguay get along very well and that they share common objectives.

[Begin recording] Our people and governments get along very well and they are willing to continue, as we say in Paraguay, down the path of democracy, but without communism. [end recording]

During his stay in our country, Montanaro will meet with President Pinochet and with the interior and foreign ministers. Montanaro also explained that terrorism is an instrument of communism.

[Begin recording] My opinion regarding terrorism is that Paraguay and Chile or any country should oppose it because it is an instrument of communism which uses mercenary terrorists to attack those of us who defend the authentic freedom and democracy of our people. [end recording]

The minister, who is going to stay in our country until 20 September, said that he loves Chile and that this is his seventh visit.

RETIRED ARMY GENERAL VIAUX SIGNS NATIONAL ACCORD

PY180334 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Another retired general of the Armed Forces has decided to sign the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy that was drafted by leaders from a wide political spectrum.

Roberto Viaux, who is a retired Army general, has expressed his support for the document that seeks a national consensus. The retired Army officer recalled at the Journalists Association that after visiting former President Alessandri a few days ago he had expressed his support for the accord. When he signed the accord, Viaux stated that he considers this proposal to be a valid interlocuter for the Armed Forces.

[Begin Viaux recording] It has been said that the political parties could not reach an agreement, that the chasm was very large, even within the parties themselves, and this state of affairs had to be overcome so that the Armed Forces could face a valid interlocuter, in other words, the citizens. When I talk about the Armed Forces I am talking about the Armed Forces and police forces as a whole, from the highest to the lowest ranks. Of course, this accord has to be discussed with the highest ranking members of the Armed Forces, because rank has to be respected. [end recording]

Viaux also stated that in the end the situation demands a generous solution, because currently the situation is a negative one. He said that at present he cannot see a solution to the economic crisis under its current structure. He also gave his opinion regarding the government's answer.

[Begin recording] [Viaux] The country's economic situation is not only in bad shape, it is in very bad shape, and at this time I can see no solution.

[Unidentified reporter] Then what is the answer?

[Viaux] In the first place there should be a change of attitude, of policy, change in the economic, social, labor, and so forth policies. I believe that we are isolated from the other countries in the world.

[Reporter] What is the government's answer to this propsal?

[Viaux] It responded just as I thought it would, by not committing itself to anything. [end recording]

With Viaux's signature, the accord now has the signatures of five former top-ranking Armed Forces officers. Leigh, Diaz Estrada, Campos Vasquez, and Admiral Bussetta have already signed.

INDEPENDENCE DAY HOMILY SEEKS RECONCILIATION

PY190314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 18 Sep 85

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 18 Sep (EFE) -- Santiago Cardinal Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno today expressed the church's position regarding the current national situation and said that violence does not make a fatherland, it only enslaves people. Monsignor Fresno said that to make a fatherland is to live in freedom and in an orderly consensus, spiritual communion, trust, loyalty, and friendship. President Augusto Pinochet, the Government Junta members, and the ministers of state were present during the thanksgiving service that is celebrated annually to commemorate the national independence (from Spain, 1810). Foreign representatives and ambassadors to Chile also attended the mass. This year Cardinal Fresno invited the main leaders of the Chilean political opposition headed by former Minister Gabriel Valdes, and labor leader Rodolfe Seguel.

Monsignor Fresno said in his homily that since the beginning of history men have been aware that their destiny would not be fulfilled or their happiness attained if they remained divided instead of united. Any institution or organization which seeks to serve man has the right and the obligation to actively participate in a reconciliation, Monsignor Fresno stated. He addressed the head of state and the government authorities when saying that he prayed that God would guide their thoughts and decisions toward peace and freedom for everyone. Without mentioning it by name, Monsignor Fresno was referring to the National Accord for Transition to Full Democracy that was signed under his sponsorship by 11 parties from the right, center, and left to propose an alternative to the government's plan for the return of democracy. This year, Monsignor Fresno said, I have tried to help in finding ways to make the disagreements and discord that are appearing in our national community lead to reasonable and positive commitments, capable of uniting all those who wish for peace, reconciliation, and unity. He asked those who are seeking a consensus to respect and acknowledge differences and to give value to any gesture that may lead to the progress for a national agreement.

Early this morning the police cordoned off the area near the cathedral to allow only government-supporting youth on the nearby streets to applaud the authorities when leaving the cathedral. However, there were tense moments when progovernment youth insulted opposition representatives leaving the cathedral and even tried to attack Valdes and Seguel, who had to be protected by the other opposition members. After priests and archbishopric employees rescued Seguel, the Carabineros offered him protection until he returned to the cathedral, while some demonstrators shouted: "Burn down the church." The priests and vicars expressed their disapproval of the demonstration in front of the cathedral and of the position of the Carabineros who allowed the demonstrators' actions.

## CAPTAIN ORDERED ARRESTED IN COMMUNIST CASE

PY140215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (EFE) -- Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez, who is investigating the detention and disappearance of 13 communists, has requested the arrest and solitary confinement of Captain Manuel Agustin Munoz Gamboa, a former member of the disbanded Carabineros Information and Communications Directorate [Dicomcar]. The 13 communists disappeared after being detained between December 1976 and January 1977.

Judge Cerda has also ordered the detention of Miguel Estay Reyno, a former communist leader, for involvement in the case. He gave the names of the 13 communists, later reported missing, when he was arrested in 1975. Estay Reyno, alias El Fanta, first became a confidant and then a member of a police commando unit that repressed members of the clandestine Chilean Communist Party. Captain Munoz, nicknamed Lolo, was also a member of this commando unit.

The Dicomcar is linked to the kidnapping and murder of three communist professors last March, an incident in which Captain Munoz and Estay are involved.

## 34 DETAINEES BANISHED TO NORTHERN TOWNS

PY172058 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Thirty-four people have been banished to northern Chilean towns. These people were under arrest at police headquarters. Three other people will remain under arrest until the authorities make decisions regarding their situations. Information regarding the banishments was disclosed by official sources of the Investigations Department, who stated that these are the last of the 64 people arrested at dawn on 7 September at various places in Santiago.

## ABRAM CAVALLERINO INSTALLED AS ARMED FORCES HEAD

PY180348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia today said that the change in the Peruvian antisubversive strategy ordered by his administration is meant to protect the Armed Forces from being discredited by charges of having committed excesses during the operations against Shining Path subversives.

After the ceremony installing the new Armed Forces joint staff chief, Air Force General Luis Abram Cavallerino, President Garcia made an appeal to end the dirty war. He also promised that his administration will assume its responsibility in facing any subversive problem. However, he said the government would likewise be inflexible regarding any excess found to have been committed by an individual.

Abram Cavallerino was installed during a ceremony at Government House. Cavallerino replaces Air Force General Cesar Enrico Praelli, whom President Garcia asked to resign on 15 September.

This crisis erupted after public charges were made regarding the illegal executions of seven peasants and the massacre of 69 others in Accomarca, in the Andean department of Ayacucho where the Shining Path guerrillas have their main theater of operations.

### Announces Dismissals

PY181927 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] General Luis Abram Cavallerino, president of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said on 17 September that anyone found responsible for the killings that took place in Accomarca will be put at the disposal of a military court. After reading a communique stating that a second lieutenant is responsible for the massacre and that the commander of the national central security zone and the military-political chief of the national security subzone No 5 have been relieved, Gen Abram said that the new commanders replacing those relieved will be appointed today. He added that with these changes, the Armed Forces will put into operation a new antiterrorist policy, which will be restructured in the next few hours.

### Communique on Dismissals

PY181925 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Peruvian Armed Forces have released a communique relieving General Sinesio Jarama Davila, commander of the national central security zone, and General Wilfredo Mori (Orso), the military-political chief of the national security subzone No 5, of their posts. The communique also says that investigations show that 2d Lieutenant Telmo Hurtado, a patrol commander, is responsible for the death of 40 civilians on 14 August 1985 in the Accomarca region. The communique says:

1. The inspector general of the Ayacucho Second Infantry Division reported at 1700 today that 2d Lieutenant Telmo Hurtado, a patrol commander, is responsible for killing approximately 40 civilians on 14 August 1985 in the Accomarca region.

2. As a result of the investigation, it has been learned that the officer concealed this information from his operations report. Therefore, the report submitted today to a congressional committee by Generals Sinesio Jarama Davila and Wilfredo Mori (Orso) did not include that event because the generals were not aware of it.

3. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have ordered a thorough investigation into the details of that event to put the people responsible for it at the disposal of the courts.

4. On 17 September 1985 Gen Sinesio Jarama Davila, commander of the national central security zone, and Gen Wilfredo Mori (Orso), the political-military chief of the national security subzone No 5, have been relieved of their posts.

5. The request for retirement submitted to the Army General Command by Gen Wilfredo Mori (Orso), the military-political chief of the national subzone No 5, was accepted on 17 September 1985.

Lima, 17 September 1985, the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CHARGED WITH LEGAL VIOLATIONS

PY140156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1855 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Sep (EFE) -- Cesar Elejalde Estensoro, national attorney general, was constitutionally charged in Congress today in the wake of a wave of dismissals and charges affecting high-ranking officials and court members that is sweeping through Peru.

Prosecutor Elejalde, who made several statements concerning Peru's campaign against drug traffickers, is now facing congressional charges of allegedly violating the law, being guilty of punishable negligence, hampering the course of justice, and exceeding his authority.

The Chamber of Deputies last night resolved to debate the charges against Elejalde by a vote of 115 to 9 and a committee will decide within 15 days whether the charges are valid.

Elejalde Estensoro has said that all charges are false and claimed that the office of the National Comptroller General has no moral authority to investigate him.

The moralization wave that is sweeping Peru has hit as high as the Supreme Court justices who are being accused of incompetence. Of approximately 21,000 inmates in Peru, only 7,000 have been actually sentenced and there are more than 800 people unable to leave the prisons because of inaction in their cases.

The executive board of the Central Reserve Bank will also undergo an investigation to establish the reasons for the shortage of currency in circulation that forced the issuance of checks in lieu of money. The newspaper HOY has reported that the crisis caused by the lack of currency is undermining the government's economic plans.

GOVERNMENT OPENS GENERAL HUMAN RIGHTS BUREAU

PY132057 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A General Human Rights Bureau was opened on 12 September at noon. This bureau, opened by the attorney general's office, will handle all the reports on alleged missing persons and on outrages or abuses committed by authorities. The bureau will operate on the ground floor of the Civic Center and will be staffed with qualified people appointed by the attorney general's office. It will be managed by Dr Carlos (Romani Toledo).

## GOVERNMENT SECTORS REACT TO SPADAFORA'S MURDER

### President 'Deplores' Murder

PA190019 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Statement by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, in Panama City, on 18 September -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The sad news of Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder was confirmed today and I address you deeply shaken by the abominable action that affects a distinguished family in Chitre, with whom I have personal links of affection and solidarity. I got to know Dr Spadafora when we worked in General Omar Torrijos' government, and I learned to appreciate him as a human being who was full of ideals and noble sentiments for the people.

Dr Spadafora's violent death fills all Panamanians with grief, and we reject it as alien to our nature and values. This cruel and cowardly murder cannot represent for us the beginning of a chain of violence and death that sheds the blood of other brother countries. This inhuman action must be the end of all the terrorist attempts to attack the bases of the fraternal coexistence which distinguishes us as Panamanians.

I have ordered all the civilian and military authorities with jurisdiction over the case, and I urge the judicial authorities, to carry out a thorough investigation in our territory in the shortest time possible to clarify such a deplorable incident; and to offer all their support to Costa Rica for its investigation, as I have proposed to President Monge. We assert our confidence that Panamanian and Costa Rican authorities will thoroughly fulfill their responsibilities. The culprits must be brought to justice and pay for their crime. This national decision to firmly struggle against terrorism and violence is based on a deep Christian feeling, in our vocation for democracy, and in my responsibility as president, so that we help not only to clarify a murder in which a Panamanian has been the victim but to protect the lives and tranquillity of all men and women in our country.

This increased violence, which recently involved another Panamanian, Dr Mauro Zuniga, must end. This effort to struggle against terrorism will be strengthened with all our fellow citizens' determined and active support.

I urge my fellow citizens to state their strongest rejection of Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder, as proof of our firm and united rejection of violence in all its forms, and our decision to strengthen democracy, the Panamanians' security, and peace in our country. I issue a call to the news media, so that they may help in achieving these goals. May God help us in this endeavor and guide us, so that we may all find the balance, wisdom, and good sense that our homeland deserves and needs. Thank you.

### Defense Forces Communique

PA182005 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1848 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Defense Forces 18 September in Panama City]

[Text] The Panamanian Defense Forces, responsibly and in accordance with its constitutional mission, hereby wish to issue this statement on the murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco.

1. We regret the nature of this violent action because it contravenes the Panamanian people's social and ethical standards.

2. We understand the grief his parents and relatives are experiencing as a result of this dramatic criminal action. However, we urge them to await the results of the investigations that will be conducted in Costa Rica and Panama.

3. We acknowledge that there were political differences between the late guerrilla leader and the Defense Forces. However, there was always utmost tolerance of this situation.

4. However, it must be pointed out that as a result of the adventurous lifestyle he led, Dr Hugo Spadafora nad strong political and personal differences with various ideological sectors that color the revolutionary spectrum of Central America and other areas.

5. We urge the attorney general's office to thoroughly investigate the case with the capacity and freedom it enjoys within the constitutional order and within its legal jurisdiction, and that it request -- through all possible channels -- that the case be treated similarly in Costa Rica.

6. In response to our responsibilities before the entire nation, we reject the malicious, anarchic campaign that some sectors of the press and political opposition are attempting to launch against the Defense Forces, its integrity, and its role as safekeeper. This campaign is using a painful human drama to satisfy inadmissible political and personal appetites that in no way echo the genuine grief the family and friends of the late doctor are entitled to express or the outrage that all honest citizens, without political differences, have felt in response to this bloody action.

7. The Panama Defense Forces, from its commander in chief to its newest recruit, is ready to use all of its capacity to prevent the attempts of those who, taking advantage of an unfortunate situation, are seeking to take the path of rebellion and chaos. Therefore, we will not permit any event that may lead to violence, disruption of order, or the breakdown of the branches of government on which the institutional, orderly, and respectful life of our Republic is founded.

8. The Panama Defense Forces need not prove that their national doctrine has been inspired by the social principles bequested by Division General Omar Torrijos Herrera, nor that its role as armed forces with deep roots in the people has been not only acknowledged by its citizens but also widely applauded abroad. Our unwarranted defamers will never succeed in breaking us from this line. All for the fatherland.

[Signed] Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff, Panama Defense Forces; Colonel Marcos Justines Fernandez, deputy chief and G-4 General Staff; Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani, G-1 General Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Julio Ow Young, G-2 General Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Elias Castillo, G-3 General Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Purcell, G-5 General Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias, chief, Panama Police; Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo Purcell, chief, Panama Air Force; Lieutenant Colonel Bernardo Barrera, chief, Commission of Defense and Security; Lieutenant Colonel Eugenio Corro, inspector, Military Zones; Lieutenant Colonel Eros Ramiro Cal, chief, General Administrative Service; Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Garibaldo, chief, General Jose Domingo Espinar Military Training Center; Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba, National Director of Renewable Natural Resources

## Assembly Condemns Assassination

PA181908 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] After a heated 6-hour debate, the Legislative Assembly approved by a vote of 23 to 2, with 15 abstentions, a resolution condemning the assassination of Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco. It described the assassination as "abominable and treacherous" and an act that is incompatible with the basic character of the Panamanian people.

It noted the outstanding personality of the former guerrilla and his public life and revolutionary militancy.

The resolution also contemplates the appointment of a legislative ad hoc commission to support the exhaustive investigations by the attorney general's office. The resolution was submitted by legislators Mario J. de Obaldia, Simon Quiros y Quiros, Marcos Alarcon, and Francisco Artola. It also calls for summoning the government and justice minister and the attorney general to explain the situation and the investigations so far. After the draft resolution was presented it was requested that it be withdrawn so that it could be submitted to the two legislative blocs [opposition and pro-government blocs] and so it could be approved "by consensus." However, this request was "sabotaged" by PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] legislator Rigoberto Paredes who was supported by legislators Eben Chi and Cesar Pardo. When he submitted the draft resolution, legislator De Obaldia said that after learning of the barbaric crime against Spadafora, those who have been opposing the government and criticizing its corruption feel, more than unprotected, threatened and persecuted.

De Obaldia criticized the position adopted in recent years by the attorney general's office in the investigation of the cases of Panamanians who have died due to their political beliefs since the 1968 coup d'etat. Those deaths were never solved even though it was stated that "the investigations would be carried out to the end." He added that the investigations have become the laughing stock of the citizens. I believe, he said, that those who must protect our lives and property are the ones who instill distrust in us. That is why, he added, the government minister should explain what happened in this case. In his speech, De Obaldia said that Costa Rican news media reported that one of the last persons to see Spadafora alive in Chiriqui was Assembly President Camilo Gozaine. Gozaine quickly denied those reports, stating that he was not in that province over the weekend.

NICARAGUAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT ASSEMBLY

PA151054 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] A Nicaraguan parliamentary group met with the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Legislative Assembly and with Assembly President Camilo Gozaine. The Nicaraguan group is touring several Latin American countries to obtain information on their constitutional development so as to have a sound basis for preparing the first Nicaraguan constitution to be debated since the fall of dictator Somoza.

Doctor Humberto Solis, chief of the parliamentary delegation and member of the FSLN; Eduardo Molina from the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua; Alfredo Rodriguez from the Popular Social Christian Party; and Carlos Lucas from the Marxist-Leninist Peoples Action Movement exchanged views with their Panamanian counterparts, Pedro Brin Martinez, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission; Simon Quiroz y Quiroz, vice president; Antonio Ardines; David Arce; Magdalena de Duran; and other commission members. Panamenist Party parliamentarian Quiroz y Quiroz reviewed the constitutional development of Panama, emphasizing that the Constitution promoted by Dr Arnulfo Arias in 1941 was the most progressive one in America. Pedro Brin Martinez of the government party emphasized the "Torrijist" Constitution of 1972, pointing out that it gave broad participation to the country's popular sectors.

For their part, the Nicaraguan parliamentarians, while acknowledging the deep political and ideological differences that separate the parties participating in the tour, pointed out that each party has a genuine desire to find ways to establish democratic institutions within the Nicaraguan political process and that each of the political parties represented in the Nicaragua people's assembly is contributing in its own way to leading the country along democratic, pluralistic, ideological, and social paths.
Finally, a Nicaraguan parliamentarian handed Panamanian Assembly President Camilo Gozaine a letter from the president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly and a summary of the conclusions that the group has reached up to now from its tour.

## COSTA RICA

### MONGE TERMS SPADAFORA MURDER 'DEPLORABLE'

PA181857 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1742 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Report by William Cespedes]

[Excerpts] President Monge Alvarez has said that Olof Palme's victory in Sweden was expected. We are not surprised, because for some time we knew that the Swedish people favored his reelection, said President Monge, adding that there is a lasting friendship between them. During an impromptu news conference, Monge also referred to the murder of guerrilla Hugo Spadafora.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Regarding the murder of Hugo Spadafaro?

[Monge] We consider this a very deplorable incident. We Costa Ricans condemn any criminal or terrorist action. I have received several calls from Panama, from Colonel Diaz Herrera, who is in charge of the Panamanian Defense Forces while General Noriega is in Europe. The Panamanian armed forces have offered to cooperate fully with the Costa Rican authorities in the investigations that must be conducted regarding this incident. I received a call from President Ardito Barletta this morning informing me that he will issue a statement in the next few hours offering the Panamanian Government's cooperation in the investigation of the Spadafora case.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you have any information on a Sandinist incursion last night or early this morning near Upala?

[Monge] I must consult the security minister, I am not sure if this was the reason for his call. His line was busy when I tried to return his call so I will call him right after this conference.

### Government 'Shocked'

PA182239 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Deputy Minister of the Presidency Manuel Carvallo has stated that the death of Hugo Spadafora has shocked government circles. The official said:

[Begin recording] [Carvallo] This has, of course, shocked all Costa Ricans as well as Panamanian society. Dr Hugo Spadafora has been a fighter for liberty, not only for the liberty of Nicaragua, but also for other parts of the world. He was generally well-liked by Costa Ricans, in spite of the fact that, as far as security is concerned, we understand he frequently entered the country illegally. The Security Council analyzed on several occasions his unauthorized entries into the country.

This came as a surprise. At first we thought it was just speculation, but once the report was confirmed we were shocked. Now Costa Rica must look for the persons who committed this murder, a murder that is not common in Costa Rica because of the cruel and bloody way in which it was committed. I am sure that these are not methods used by Costa Ricans.

[Unidentified speaker] [Sentence indistinct]

[Carvallo] I hope not. This is why Costa Rica has to get to the bottom of this matter. I hope not. The experience we have had in Costa Rica with terrorism fortunately shows that it is the work of foreigners, that it is the result of internal strife in other countries, not in Costa Rica. [end recording]

The deputy minister of the Presidency also said that the Costa Rican Government has to better control the political activities of foreigners and to propose measures aimed at preventing savage crimes such as this one.

VIDAL OUTLINES 'DIFFICULT' BORDER SITUATION

PA170443 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Sep 85 p 6

[Excerpts] LA REPUBLICA journalist Felicia Jimenez held a lengthy conversation with Colonel Oscar Vidal, a long-time Costa Rican military man who has served under several administrations and is currently director of the Civl Guard. Based on his extensive experience in the northern border area, Col Vidal detailed for us several aspects of the operations to secure the area and rid it of armed men who can bring about situations endangering the lives of Costa Ricans. He also spoke about the Civil Guard's activities in the area, which he said are obstructed by the "growing anti-Sandinism that prevails in the area, actually preventing full Costa Rican control over the 320 km of border with Nicaragua. [quotation marks as published]

He rejected outright all allegations attempting to link members of the Civl Guard with aid to the counterrevolution, stating that "if this indeed happens at the community level, there is nothing to substantiate claims that it happens with the support of the government." The government "respects the neutrality" policy that was proclaimed, he said.

Col Vidal explained that "tension grows in direct correlation to the growing antipathy toward the Sandinist regime. I have insisted and will continue to insist that it is impossible to eliminate anti-Sandinism from the 320-km length of the border," he stressed, adding: "I believe that 90 percent of the people along the border are either anti-Sandinist or do not want any part in what is happening there, while the remaining 10 percent are people who may be helping or passing information to the Sandinists."

He said this sentiment of opposition to the Sandinist regime at the border "places us in a difficult position. There is a problem of controlling the area. The people, even those who are not involved with the counterrevolutionary groups, participate in the military situation in one way or another and make our task a difficult one."

On the now "habitual" allegations by the Sandinists that there are counterrevolutionary camps in Costa Rica, Vidal said: "In 1982 we cleared many areas near the northern border where camps had been set up, some even since the time of the Sandinist revolution to overthrow Somoza. At that time we were able to determine that in fact some of these camps had been used, but we burned and destroyed all of them. Nonetheless, the Sandinist protest notes continue to insist that those old camps exist as if they were operational. This responds to the fact that they know these camps well because many of the present Sandinist commanders were group chiefs at those camps during their revolution."

We asked Col Vidal about "no man's land." He was emphatic in saying that "it no longer exists," and urged newsmen and diplomatic personnel to visit those areas the Sandinists insist are contra camps, including the "El Amo Farm, where all you see are crops," he said.

Asked about allegations that certain people in the Civil Guard are helping the contras, Vidal said: "I have already said it, and I will repeat: There have been attempts to give validity to past situations. It is a secret to no one that 2 years ago one would hear daily of high-ranking officers, particularly of the Rural Police, who were reportedly collaborating with or alerting the counterrevolution."

We cannot guarantee that the people who are fleeing from Nicaragua as a result of the recent military actions there will not come into Costa Rica in search of shelter, Col Vidal said. He added that the area is very large and that it is difficult for the authorities to keep perfect control of this situation. These people can seek shelter any place and later harass the forces posted on the Nicaraguan side, he said.

Costa Rica is not adequately equipped. Even the Nicaraguans, who possess such a large offensive power, have been unable to prevent the counterrevolutionaries from staging actions, he explained.

Col Vidal opposed the establishment of a "demilitarized zone" on the northern border, claiming that its disadvantages would outweigh its advantages. Vidal pointed out that "a demilitarized zone in the north would appease only the Nicaraguans. Costa Rica would gain nothing. On the contrary, it would lose approximately 15 km that would include several communities; productive areas would become stagnant. All this would only make the Nicaraguan Government stronger along the border. The Sandinists can consolidate their positions along their southern border; the problem is to maintain them and provide them with supplies. However, if they consolidate a demilitarized zone, this will be a natural defense for them, a support to their positions but a sacrifice of Costa Rican territory," he said. In addition, Vidal added: "Ironically, this is called a demilitarized zone, when in fact soldiers from other countries are going to be stationed there; I hope we do not accept this."

Meanwhile, Vidal believes it is appropriate to have foreign observers visit the zone. He said this should be an unbiased group willing to move and supervise the areas in conflict so that a more efficient job can be done. Later he said: "I do not know if this would benefit Nicaragua, which has based its propaganda and its international structure on alleged aggressions from Costa Rican territory, denigrating our country and accusing our government of knowing of these aggressions. I think that Costa Rica would benefit from having an observers mission to refute the Nicaraguan lies and propaganda campaign, reporting attacks from places which have already been cleaned up by the Civil Guard," Vidal said.

Col Vidal blamed the recent violent incidents that have taken place in some locations in the northern zone, such as La Cruz, on an anti-Sandinist attitude. The killings and kidnappings, he said, are the work of the opposition groups operating in the zone, where 90 percent are Nicaraguans or descendants of Nicaraguans whom, because of feuds, betrayals by informers, or the actions of Nicaraguan security agents, are the victims of violence. Col Vidal said that this situation will disappear as the coordinated operations of the UPD [Crime Prevention Unit], the DIS [Intelligence and Security Directorate], the anti-Narcotics Department, Immigration, and other authorities which are trying to find a place for the thousands of refugees that exist in the zone continue to advance.

## EL SALVADOR

### REPORTAGE ON INES DUARTE KIDNAPPING

#### President Receives Recording

PA182146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Sep (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has received a magnetic tape on which is recorded the voice of his daughter, Ines Guadalupe, who was kidnapped on 10 September, it has been learned from reliable sources.

In the tape, Ines Guadalupe confirms she is in good health and urges her family to remain calm. At the same time, she says she is being held by a command of the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front, unknown until now. When AFP consulted Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes regarding this, he said he had "no comment," adding that he neither "confirmed nor denied" the existence of a recording.

Government 'Suspends' Reports

PA182235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 18 Sep 85

[By Pablo Antonio Ayala]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government has decided to suspend all information on the kidnapping of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, an official spokesman announced today. Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes told ACAN-EFE that the government is declining to give any information on the kidnapping of 35-year-old Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, which took place 8 days ago. "As of this moment, we are not going to mention anything about the kidnapping," Rey Prendes said.

FDR's Ungo Interviewed

PA182358 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by correspondents Nelson Lopez and Roberto Castaneda; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Lopez] Dr Ungo, regarding this occurrence, the FDR has indicated that the organization has no information on the identity of the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran. What can you tell us about this and the Pedro Pablo Castillo organization that has been mentioned?

[Ungo] So far, we do not know the identity of the kidnappers of Duarte's daughter. We of the FDR have announced our stance; namely, that we don't know who the kidnappers are. In addition, it is obvious to us that a political front could not have carried out this type of action. Also, we hope the situation can be handled properly so that her life can be spared.

This is why we are concerned over speculations and public statements supposedly expressed by the government. We believe the best course of action at this moment would be to wait and not to interfere with any type of understanding now in progress, or that could be attempted in the near future.

[Lopez] Dr Ungo, regarding the kidnapping. I would like you to make an analysis and also to tell us your opinion in the reasons for the incident.

[Ungo] At this time we are concerned, and we are also ignorant regarding who is responsible for this action against the president's daughter. It worries us because it accentuates and deepens what we have already said at other times regarding the violence which is becoming increasingly worse. We would like to place this within the context of thousands of mothers and fathers who suffer the anguish and pain of the disappearance of relatives, of children who have been kidnapped or murdered. This is not an isolated case; it is the product of a war situation. We have always insisted, and now more than before, that it is evidently essential that we seek a political solution through dialogue, a dialogue that unfortunately was interrupted by the government, by Engineer Duarte himself. We regret this situation, hope that a satisfactory result is achieved, and in any case are maintaining an attitude of meditation, caution, and hope.

As I recently said during public statements by the FDR, we are and continue to be ignorant, and that in this situation we cannot hinder any possible attempt of understanding to achieve a satisfactory solution for Engineer Duarte's daughter. We are concerned over certain irresponsible actions by the Salvadoran Government in this regard, because everything we know is through the media and not through statements from those directly involved, regarding whether it is the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front, or the FMLN, or any other organization that does not belong to the FMLN, or if it is the Salvadoran right wing.

We believe that this is not the time to publicly speculate. It is the time to wait, to act responsibly, seeking a satisfactory result. The government probably has information; we do not know how much, we do not know if the government is saying the truth or all the truth, and in this regard I believe that as long as we do not know who is directly responsible for this action we cannot speculate or express opinions. We must try not to hinder the efforts, and, I repeat, hope for a satisfactory result.

[Lopez] Doctor, it has been reported by the various media that the group that has claimed responsibility is called the Pedro Pablo Castillo group. Taking into account that this is a new turn of events, we would like to know if you have an information on this new military front, which -- as it has stated -- belongs to the FMLN, and if you have any knowledge of the petitions of the front regarding commanders who have been captured.

[Ungo] No. All I know is what is in the international press, where there are contradictory statements. They say that this front is a political front of political prisoners and it therefore could not have an active military force because the members are prisoners. There are speculations that it could be an autonomous command, or that it belongs to one of the FMLN organizations. Therefore, all of this is speculation, and I am concerned over how this information was obtained, because at this time we have no information that any organization or front, or whatever you want to call it, has directly assumed responsibility for this. I am also unaware of the statements that have been made, if indeed statements have been made.

I believe that the government is aware of them, but wants to handle the situation discreetly. I believe that we must not accept the terms that could be under negotiation now or in the future. [sentence as heard] All in all we are really in the dark, and we do not want to play the blind chicken [a game similar to blind man's bluff]. This is the position of the FDR, and in this regard we are awaiting further information in order to have a clear picture and adopt a position, as well as an opinion.

It is important to take into consideration the fact that this happened several days ago. Everything leads us to think -- although we cannot be certain -- that the daughter of Engineer Duarte is alive. We also learned -- but do not know whether it is true -- that there was a contact between the engineer and his daughter. That is what some newspapers claimed, but we do not know that for certain. Should this be true, this would keep our hopes alive that the situation will have a satisfactory conclusion.

[Lopez] Yes, Doctor, regarding the meeting that was scheduled between the FDR with Mr Hector Oqueli Colindres and Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, the minister of culture and communications, we would like to know whether you had any advance knowledge about that and what topics would have been discussed had the meeting materialized?

[Ungo] I don't really know what is in the mind of the government and the culture and communications minister. I don't want to speculate on that.

However, we see this as a dangerous political, propaganda game which we are denouncing; this at a time when a person's life is at risk. There were leaks -- not by us -- that there was an attempt to seek contact with the rebels, and thus it was almost suggested that we are to blame for the action.

Regarding this, the FDR rejects this kind of maneuver because we have not and could not have participated in it. The FDR does not want to give any room to political sectors that sometimes apparently forget the main objective at this moment, and instead are searching for political gain and positions that are not in line with the true situation. It is evident that that news did not come from us. That news leaked out from somewhere else and was rapidly made public even by the U.S. press and the official U.S. radio station, the Voice of America.

As I said, they were knocking on the wrong door. Our door is not the one leading to the clarification of a situation that we do not know about, and in which we are not involved. Therefore, at this time, we cannot help in reaching an agreement, because we do not really know what the government knows, who it is negotiating with, or whether it is negotiating at all. They are simply using us to carry out a political, propagandistic game that is very characteristic of objectives that lead to the creation that [word indistinct] ministry.

Therefore, there is nothing specific on this. We heard statements by Rey Prendes himself that he was unable to make any contact or find out about the situation, when in fact they [not further identified] are supposedly aware of the situation and are exploiting it in different ways.

Therefore, I believe that Rey Prendes' trip is a false trip. He knocked on a wrong door. He was simply looking for political objectives to try to point the responsibility or some kind of involvement at a target that is possibly responsible. It is interesting that they tried to blame us and involve us in something that we are not involved in.

In addition, we are despised and belittled because they claim that we do not have much influence. This is a dirty and cunning game that we reject. We believe that we are helping in this way to solve this regrettable situation in a positive way, and are opposing that the life of a person be used to make political gains.

[Lopez] Reports coming from abroad, specifically in THE NEW YORK TIMES, indicated that efforts were already being made -- via an intermediary -- to reach an agreement, a meeting in an area controlled by the guerrillas. [sentence as heard] THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes Salvadoran sources on this. In addition, it is said that this group, which is supposedly holding the daughter of the president of the republic, asked for a suspension of all government military operations to facilitate negotiations on the kidnapping and at the same time the release of 12 guerrillas being held in jails. Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, do you know anything about this?

[Ungo] I know nothing about this. Regarding this, I insist that we do not wish to take actions, make decisions, and give opinions or create speculations that will not contribute to solving the problem, this difficult and regrettable situation. Therefore, in this regard, we have heard many versions and we have to impose ourselves [words indistinct] responsibility to not contribute to creating reports which we do not know whether they will turn out to be true or not. All we know is the result of our investigations. This is very limited; there is little information and much speculation. It is (?like hitting a goal blindfolded).

[Lopez] To conclude, Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, we would like you to answer this question very sincerely. It has been said on many occasions that you and Jose Napoleon Duarte were good friends for many years, and that you have a close relationship.

Now that you are on opposite sides, what has been Jose Napoleon Duarte's reaction concerning the kidnapping of his daughter? Has he tried to contact you directly to talk about the issue?

[Ungo] No, not directly, but he has tried through other channels. I think it is normal for him to try to seek some sort of support or cooperation to save his daughter's life. I have given him a positive answer in the sense that we hope everything will be solved satisfactorily. If we could help in any way, we would find a way of doing this. There is nothing we can do at the moment, we have no information on this situation, because it is not in our hands to do anything. We do not know how this is being handled, or who is handling the issue. Thus, we are concerned about the matter and hope everything will be solved favorably, and we must wait. I have had a personal relationship with Duarte, but not a political relationship in the past, and the rightists have maliciously manipulated this, trying to point out that we continue on the same terms. I think we should not mix personal relationships with politics. I do not think we should mix human considerations with political considerations.

[Lopez] Thank you for your answer. Roberto Castaneda also has a question he would like to ask you on behalf of Radio Cadena Sonora and its listeners.

[Castaneda] Good Morning, Doctor. I would like to ask you just one question. I realize you are a very busy man. There is great concern here. We would like to know if you are in contact with Duarte as his friend, that is, on an unofficial basis, on a personal basis.

[Ungo] No, we have not had any personal, direct contact with Mr Duarte. The last time we saw each other was nearly 1 year ago at La Palma. We have not had any personal contact, which means I have not avoided him. There have been some opportunities when this could have occurred, during any of his trips or my trips; however, he has avoided me.

[Castaneda] [Question indistinct]

[Ungo] I have always said that I never mix politics with personal affairs.

[Castaneda] Doctor, thank you very much for these statements for our press department.

[Ungo] You are welcome.

[Castaneda] Thank you, Doctor.

## Ungo on Kidnapping, Dialogue

PA190329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0253 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Panama City, 18 Sep (EFE) -- Guillermo Ungo, political leader of the Salvadoran guerrillas, said here today that the kidnapping of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter could lead to the "renewal of the dialogue." Ungo told EFE that Ines Duarte's kidnapping is "the best proof of the need for a dialogue" to resolve the situation of conflict that El Salvador has endured for more than 5 years.

"When the cycle of violence is heightened it becomes necessary to take the political path, the path of dialogue and negotiation," the Salvadoran politician added.

Guillermo Ungo, leader of the FDR, political branch of the Salvadoran guerrillas, denied any knowledge regarding the responsible parties in the kidnapping of Duarte's eldest daughter 8 days ago in San Salvador.

"Even if the guerrillas carried out the kidnapping, I would not necessarily have to know," Ungo explained. He added that he had recently talked with the leaders of the FMLN but did not get "positive answers" regarding the case. According to the Salvadoran politician, at this time "the best thing is to wait and not to make public speculations" because the guilty party could belong to one of "a large sector that ranges from the left to the right."

Meanwhile, Ungo denied an alleged meeting between representatives of the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government in Mexico City, and added that as far as he knows the meeting had not even been planned.

Even though "no one should feel happy for the kidnapping of Duarte's daughter, we must understand that it is just one among thousands of kidnappings and disappearances directed by his government's state terrorism," Guillermo Ungo stated.

Ungo Condemns State Terrorism

PA190113 Panama City Panavision in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] We will now refer to a case which has shaken Central America all week long. While reports from El Salvador reveal that the efforts exerted in Mexico to liberate the Salvadoran president's daughter have proved fruitless, Guillermo Ungo, representative of the FDR, was interviewed this afternoon in Panama City. He asserted that not only the presidential family in his country is a victim of violence. Following are the details in our report on Central America:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] In Panama City, FDR Representative Dr Guillermo Ungo gave us an exclusive statement.

[Ungo] We have absolutely no information about the person or persons who have assumed the responsibility for this kidnapping. Consequently, we are merely waiting and following the events with concern. This is a violent situation, and we believe that only a peaceful dialogue and negotiation will lead to a peaceful solution. We view this deplorable event within the context of more than 60,000 deaths, which involves thousands of missing people and murders; the anguish and sorrow of many mothers, fathers, and relatives -- not only the Duarte family. Most of these crimes were perpetrated precisely by state terrorism, by Engineer Duarte's government. In this concern, we state that Minister Rey Prendes' trip to Mexico was an irresponsible political game, trying to establish a contact with us or members of the FMLN military front, when no responsibility has been claimed for this act. Also, we have no information if an understanding has been reached, or if a negotiation has been started concerning the case of Engineer Duarte's daughter.

[Reporter] In regard to an alleged guerrilla group which has reportedly claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, Ungo said:

[Ungo] There are reports about a so-called Pedro Pablo Castillo Command. I have no information about the existence of this command. It seems more like a political front for the political prisoners, who cannot act because they are in prison. The front has not assumed responsibility for the action. The Zona Rosa case is different, because a command of the Mardoqueo Cruz Command group of the PRTC [Revolutionary Party of Central American workers], which is a member of the FMLN, publicly claimed responsibility for the action. [end recording]

SPECIAL CLANDESTINE PROGRAM CITES CASTILLO FRONT

PA190406 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Summary from poor reception] "During this transmission of Radio Farabundo Marti we present a special program, Our Fatherland, on the occasion of the 164th anniversary of the first independence of El Salvador. Following the immortal example of Pedro Pablo Castillo and other independence heroes, Radio Farabundo Marti is broadcasting the special program Our Fatherland. Today, 15 September, we send a very special message to our heroic brothers and sisters who are political prisoners and make the prison a trench of the revolution. Today, 15 September, the heroic Salvadoran Political Prisoners Committee [Commite de Presos Politicos de El Salvador -- COPES] is celebrating its fifth anniversary, having been founded in the very dungeons of dictatorship. We greet the fifth anniversary of the heroic COPES, we greet the experienced and invincible fighters of the fifth war front -- The Pedro Pablo Castillo Front -- and we assure them that the struggle of the people will break all locks, all rocks, will open all the dungeons, and we will once again join in an embrace of freedom and independence."

This morning, the traitor Jose Napoleon Duarte cried when he spoke from Liberated Plaza to address the fatherland which he is selling out to a foreign power, the imperialist power. With tears, the butcher Duarte tried to exploit the sentiments of the people. Duarte apparently thinks that our people have forgotten the repression he has unleashed in our fatherland. Duarte travels constantly to the United States as the puppet of imperialism. Duarte has remained silent on the massacre of refugees at Colomoncagua and continues to cover up the murder of Msgr Romero.

When Duarte speaks about the Salvadoran family he is thinking of the 14 oligarchic families. He is responsible for the situation of the refugees, for the situation of the families that have been forced to flee their homes, for all the persons who have been imprisoned and are missing.

"We wish to refresh Mr Duarte's memory." What happens to our political prisoners? From the moment they are captured they are tortured, they are kidnapped, they disappear. Men and women are cruelly tortured, and their belongings are stolen from their relatives. Duarte, who this morning spoke of liberty, is chiefly responsible for the persons who are missing, who are in prison, who are tortured.

"Mr Duarte: Where are our sons? Where are our daughters? Our children, Mr Duarte, where are they? Where are our brothers, Mr Duarte? Why are so many Salvadorans disappearing? Is it moral to torture? Is it moral to murder many fellow countrymen in the dungeons of the repressive forces? Is it perhaps, Mr Duarte, that the Salvadoran people do not have human rights? Today, 15 September, we are following the example of Pedro Pablo Castillo, one of the greatest heroes in our history, who played a progressive role, a vanguard role in the struggle for the independence from the Spanish colonial power. Pedro Pablo Castillo continues fighting in today's patriotic struggle, in the sacrifice and heroism of our brothers in prison."

"Pedro Pablo Castillo inspires our companeros who are in prison, whose liberty we are demanding today and always until they are liberated. Today, 15 September, we demand the Duarte regime release our companeras, our sisters, our fellow countrywomen. We demand the liberty of our Companeros Commander Yanet Zamour, Carlos Portillo, Maximina Reyes, Oscar [name indistinct] Diaz and his wife Morena Zamora, as well as their children Rene and Wendy.

the liberty of Salvador Olivares, Oscar Armando Campos, Carlos Guardado, Reynaldo Barraza Moreno, Dr Eduardo Espinosa Fiaillos, Pablo Simon Regines and his wife, Hector Acevedo, and Lucia Ortiz.

Before all our brothers, before all our people, today, 15 September, we say: Unconditional freedom for all political prisoners. We demand freedom for our Companera Commander Nidia Diaz. Our national liberation will be our greatest glory. The fatherland of the Salvadorans will be Salvadoran only when it achieves anti-imperialist victory."

Our fatherland is small and is divided into five war fronts: "The Feliciano Ama Western Front, Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, and in San Salvador, birthplace of Central American independence, the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front, made up of the imprisoned patriots, our brothers who are political prisoners."

## COPREFA REPORTS LATEST CLASHES WITH REBELS

PA181406 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, date not given]

[Text] Here are the latest actions: Soldiers from the 6th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in Usulutan Department, have clashed with terrorist groups in (Anulia) canton, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, (?located in that department). As a result of the clash, one extremist was killed and an FAL [Armed Forces of Liberation] rifle, ammunition, and other war materiel were seized.

In another area, soldiers from Chalatenango Department's Military Detachment No 1 clashed with a subversive column near Llano Grande canton, Las Vueltas jurisdiction, in that department. As a result of this clash, one terrorist was killed and an M-16 rifle and other war materiel were seized. In addition, the same military unit killed one extremist during clashes on (Elquilo) Mountain in Concepcion Quezatepeque jurisdiction.

Moreover, Relampago Battalion soldiers from Cojutepeque's Military Detachment No 5 clashed with subversives near Suchitoto. The enemy casualty toll is unknown. During this action one soldier was injured.

In their latest action the terrorists destroyed eight pylons in (?several) sectors in the country. The pylons were destroyed with explosive devices with the sole purpose of leaving the nearby towns without electricity and causing even more harm to the nation's economy.

## FMLN ANNOUNCES TRAFFIC BAN 20 SEPTEMBER

PA190201 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2308 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Attention, land carriers of all the country. The FMLN General Command has ordered a national transportation stoppage on all main and secondary roads of the country. The stoppage will be effective early on 20 September.

We appeal to our people and all carriers of the country to refrain from circulating along the highways because our guerrillas will be wearing out and shedding the blood of the Duarte dictatorship troops. Due to the national transportation stoppage to be made effective on Friday, we appeal to our people to take the proper measures.

## FMLN RADIO REPORTS VARIOUS ATTACKS ON ARMY

PA181555 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Summary from poor reception] On 15 September a guerrilla unit of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Battalions attacked troops of the 4th Infantry Brigade stationed in La Laguna, inflicting two casualties.

Correspondent Jaime Caceres reports on other casualties and gives details of the actions by the guerrilla units: "Salvadoran people, we are reporting from the battle zones in this invincible Department of Chalatenango. At 1200 on 16 September a battalion of the 4th Infantry Brigade on patrol between the town of Ojos de Agua, [name indistinct], and El Carrizal was ambushed." Five casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Here is information from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. On (?12) September a guerrilla unit clashed with troops of Military Detachment No 5 near Suchitoto, inflicting one casualty on the enemy. At 0745 on 13 September a guerrilla unit "attacked a patrol of Military Detachment No. 5 traveling on the road to Suchitoto near the turnoff to (La Manteca), inflicting one casualty on the troops." "At 0830 on 13 September another unit of the (Carlos Arias) Battalion attacked troops of the National Police stationed in Suchitoto when they were on patrol." Two casualties were inflicted.

The Feliciano Ama Western Front reports that "on 14 September a guerrilla unit of the FMLN ambushed a pickup truck carrying civil defense members on the road from Tacachico to Santa Ana." Three civil defense members were killed, and two were wounded.

The Modesto Ramirez Central Front reports that on 14 September an FMLN guerrilla unit sabotaged 10 electric pylons

A report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front states that on 15 September a guerrilla unit seized control of a stretch of the Coastal Highway near the (Culapa) Bridge in La Paz Department. It also sabotaged power lines.

## NICARAGUA

### COMMUNIQUE SENT TO HONDURAS ON MERCENARY FORCE

PA190249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, dated 18 September , Managua]

[Text] To His Excellency, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

Mr Secretary: I address Your Excellency to report the following:

Nicaraguan military authorities have been noting with concern that there is a mercenary force composed of 70 armed men between the Honduran sectors La Chamuscada, 30 km northeast of Somotillo. I would like to point out to Your Excellency that the Honduran Army has two observation posts in that area, including an observation post in Palo Verde, near this mercenary force.

Conveying its deep concern over this fact, the Nicaraguan Government warns the Honduran authorities of the dangers deriving from the presence of those irregular forces in Honduran territory. These can unleash incidents such as those reported on 13 September when a force of 800 mercenaries tried to enter Nicaraguan territory with the support of Honduran Army and Air Force units. These actions ended with an air incursion by Honduran F-86 fighter airplanes which violated our national airspace and launched a criminal attack against our airborne and ground forces.

In view of these actions, the Nicaraguan Government requests, as urgently as the situation warrants, the Honduran Government proceed to reduce, control, and dismantle that mercenary force so as to avoid further conflicts along the border area that may serve as pretext for the United States Government to escalate its direct aggression against Nicaragua.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Foreign Minister

HONDURAN 'SUPPORT' FOR MERCENARY ATTACK ALLEGED

PA190411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] With the support of the Honduran Air Force, 700 mercenaries tried to attack Nicaraguan positions on the border sector of the 1st Region, according to information supplied today by Commander Manuel Salvatierra.

The military chief described the complicity of the Honduran Air Force as an act of support by the Honduran Government for the Somozist forces attacking our country.

Commander Salvatierra also pointed out that all efforts to hold a dialogue with the Honduran border military authorities have been fruitless.

HONDURAS ABSENT FROM INTEGRATION MEETING

PA182247 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Yesterday over 20 experts and ministers of economy and integration of El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua began the 30th meeting of Central American integration ministers. The meeting was opened at the Cesar Agusto Silva Conventions Center in Managua by Doctor Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Nicaraguan foreign trade minister.

The participants studied an extensive report presented by SIECA [Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration] concerning the region's economic situation, negotiations with the EEC, progress made on tariff negotiations, and the reorganization of SIECA.

The installation of the Central American tariff council is scheduled for 1000 today. It will begin operations in October.

The participants regretted the absence of Honduras because it is necessary to face the regional problems in a united manner.

Customs Council Meets

PA190103 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The first meeting of the Central American Tariff and Customs Council [Consejo Arancelario y Aduanero Centroamericano] has opened at the Cesar Augusto Silva conventions center.

Vice President Sergio Ramirez said that the Central American economic integration process has a bright, positive future. He said that Nicaragua rejects all processes that go against mankind. Regarding Central America's economic integration process, he said that it has had a bright outlook since the Central American economic integration treaty was signed in Nicaragua in 1960, 25 years ago.

He added that trade relations between Central American countries have deteriorated and that it could be said that the economic crisis affecting Latin America, particularly the area countries, has largely prevented the consolidation of the Central American economic integration process.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We must look at this process in the proper perspective. Nicaragua once again wants to express its willingness to help facilitate the development and strengthening of the Central American economic integration process. This is why we have already officially ratified the Central American Tariff and Customs agreement. This is a new commitment of ours aimed at renovating and strengthening the Central American economic integration process. We hope all Central American countries, without exception, will ratify this agreement so that it will be valid for all countries that signed it. [end recording]

In addition, Raul Sierra Franco, the treaty's permanent secretary, has described as an important event the implementation of the treaty and the installation of the council in charge of managing it. The installation of the council was attended by the area trade ministers and deputy ministers, official delegates, and representatives of regional and international organizations. Honduras did not send any representatives.

Costa Rican Foreign Trade Minister Ariel Rivera described as very positive the meeting of ministers of the treaty's permanent secretariat and the council's first meeting.

'ARAFAT GREETS ORTEGA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA171644 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has sent a message to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the 164th anniversary of our independence from the Spanish yoke on 15 September.

On behalf of the Palestinian people, of my brothers in the PLO's Executive Committee, and myself, I express my wishes that under the FSLN's leadership Nicaragua may fulfill its hopes for progress and economic and social advancement in the country's reconstruction, the message stated in one of its main sections.

Yasir 'Arafat also reiterated his firm, total support to the Nicaraguan people and expressed his confidence that we will face the threats, attacks, and blackmail of imperialism and its puppets with dignity.

FINANCE MINISTER TESTIFIES AT HAGUE COURT

PA171954 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1824 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Report by Ramon J. Fraile]

[Text] The Hague, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Finance Minister William Hupper said today at The Hague International Court of Justice, that the damage sustained by his country as a result of "hostile actions" can be estimated at $1.3 billion. Hupper was the last person to testify at the trial being held at the International Court against the United States for alleged attacks against Nicaragua.

According to Hupper, his country may ask the United States for compensation of $370 million for direct damages. He added: "This is a very low figure, if we consider the total damage to our economy. Although we have estimated the damage at $1.3 billion, some international organizations have estimated the material damages at $3 billion."

Before the International Court, Hupper explained "the ill-fated economic consequences" that the state of war has held for Nicaragua. In addition to the direct losses in crops as well as in fishing and mining production, Hupper mentioned the "cumulative negative effects" that prevent normal economic development. Hupper referred to a report from the World Bank stating that under normal conditions Nicaragua's economy would have experienced a growth of 6 percent, while in reality it was less than 1.5 percent.

According to Hupper, last year was the worst, since the damage caused by the war equalled 40 percent of Nicaragua's income from exports.

Regarding the consequences of the mining of the ports and sabotage actions carried out by the "contras," Hupper said that Nicaragua has lost 50 percent of its fishing boats during the past few years. Hupper said that the foreign attacks have caused the constant increase of Nicaragua's military expenses. He added that Nicaragua's military budget now represents between 38 and 40 percent of the government's total expenses. The minister pointed out that in 1981 the defense budget equalled only 12 percent of the government's total expenses.

He also referred to the negative consequences brought about by the U.S.-decreed trade embargo and pressure exerted by that country to block the extension of credit to Nicaragua by international financial organizations.

A 90-percent reduction in the Nicaraguan sugar quota to U.S. markets represents an annual loss of between $15 and $18 million to Nicaragua, the minister pointed out.

Hupper also referred to the social costs brought about by the mass mobilization of people in the country's northern area and the "climate of terror" that is preventing the normal development of economic activities.

He pointed out: "As a result of attacks against our production establishment, we have been forced to increase imports. This constitutes a problem when we must make foreign debt payments."

Of the justices, only U.S. Judge Stephen Schwebel asked the witness to provide explanations and asked whether Hupper had taken into consideration that Nicaragua has also caused economic losses in El Salvador by supporting its guerrillas.

Justice Schwebel, who during the questioning defended arguments similar to those maintained by the Reagan administration [words indistinct] before the court, estimates that the Salvadoran guerrilla warfare has caused losses totalling $800 million.

Following the testimony of the last witness before the court, the United Nation's top judicial body, the Nicaraguan team of attorneys will present its conclusions before the court in the next few days. It will also explain why the United States, based on international law, has reportedly violated Nicaraguan sovereignty by supporting the "contras."

According to court sources, a ruling of The Hague International Court is expected by the end of November or early December. In May 1984, 1 month after Nicaragua filed its suit, The Hague court handed down a provisional ruling demanding that the United States cease all direct or indirect actions against Nicaragua.

CIA REPORTEDLY CREATES NEW ARMED INDIAN GROUP

PA162205 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Puerto Cabezas -- A peace commission created here a month ago is providing continuity for the peace talks being held with important Misura [Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas] leaders who are in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, in Honduras the CIA has been able to create another armed Indian organization in an attempt to obstruct the process of autonomy.

KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Peoples], an organization created last week in the Honduran town of Rus Rus and led by Wycliffe Diego and Roger German, is closely linked with the CIA and the counterrevolutionary organization FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force].

Puppet Organization

Brooklyn Rivera, top-ranking Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] leader, stated in Costa Rica that KISAN is "trash," and that the assembly during which the organization was created was manipulated by the North Americans and the FDN.

The Honduran Government prevented Rivera from entering Honduras to participate at the meeting held in Rus Rus. The Misurasata leader said that he is willing to continue fighting for the peace of the residents of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast and to confront the FDN and the North Americans.

The Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas interviewed by the autonomy commissions have said that they will resolve their problems among themselves.

One of the first Indian leaders to understand this was Eduardo Pantin, chief of the Misura General Staff in north Zelaya. He began the peace talks with the Sandinist government on 17 May 1985 in the community of Yulu; at that time a definite cease-fire was agreed on. A month later Pantin died under strange circumstances. There are strong indications that he could have been murdered and that the order for his death was given by Steadman Fagoth.

The pacification process has gathered strength, and it is noteworthy that in the past month no offensive actions by Indian armed groups have occurred in north or south Zelaya, Amalia Dixon, official spokeswoman for the National Commission for Autonomy, said.

Participants at the Meeting

There are still some Misura groups who are influenced by Fagoth and who oppose the dialogue and continue to carry out actions on the road that joins Puerto Cabezas with Waspan. In this area, they have destroyed vehicles and kidnapped FSLN supporters.

The government agreed to talk to the armed Indians because their struggle has been to claim their social and cultural rights and because their demands were not understood early in the revolution. Therefore, they cannot be compared to the counterrevolutionaries who follow a U.S. plan aimed at destroying the revolution.

When the government announced, late in May, that the Miskitos would return to Rio Coco -- in January 1982 they were resettled in Tasba Pri -- the CIA prepared a terrorist plan called "Yakal Sicksa" (Black Hawk) to hinder what has been described as the first specific step toward autonomy.

Since then, State Security has blocked several sabotage plans such as one planned against the fuel dumps in Puerto Cabezas.

Because of the Dollars

For the past few months the Miskitos who have remained in Honduras and today emerge as KISAN leaders have sought money desperately. This was precisely what the CIA offered in exchange for their opposition to the peace talks with the Sandinists and their continuing to make war against their own communities.

Less than a month ago, Wycliffe Diego, KISAN coordinator, visited Washington and met with Republican and Democratic senators. They promised him part of the $27 million if they joined UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity], an organization led by Adolfo Calero, Alfonso Robelo, and Arturo Cruz.

Of the first $9 million that the Reagan administration gives UNO, KISAN will receive $300,000. With this money KISAN could reequip its men.

Most of the participants at the Rus Rus congress were Indians who have sought refuge in Honduras. Also present were some Misura leaders who operate in north Zelaya. Roger German was a Misura leader.

Threats

Only a small number of Misurasata leaders attended the meeting. They all came from Nicaraguan territory. Among the leaders was a commander identified as Marvin Tres. It was learned that some Misurasata members had to abandon the meeting before it concluded because they received death threats from some Misura members.

Marvin Tres later said that "we are loyal to Brooklyn Rivera in the south."

Brooklyn, who has said that he will remain outside of KISAN, plans to travel to Colombia in the next few days where he will meet with Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The Colombian president acted as a mediator during the first talks between the Misurasata leader and the Sandinists.

The most recent proposal by the government has been that the talks with Rivera be renewed. However, this must be done in Nicaraguan territory. It has been said unofficially that Brooklyn plans to come to Managua this month.

LATE REPORT: PROTEST NOTE SENT TO HONDURAS

PA191343 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Protest note sent by Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; dated 18 September]

[Text] Mr Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica:

I am addressing your excellency regarding the following grave incidents:

Yesterday, 18 September, between 0840 and 1000 a mercenary force tried to enter Nicaragua through the Honduran Sector of La Chamuscada Hill, 30 km northeast of Somotillo. In this criminal incursion, the invading force was supported by rifle fire from the Honduran Army which fired on Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops. as a result of this criminal attack, an EPS member was wounded.

According to information available, the bodies of approximately 10 mercenaries were taken to Honduran territory.

The Nicaraguan Government wants to point out with concern the fact that the Honduran authorities did not adopt any of the urgent measures requested today by the Nicaraguan Government in its note DAS No 142. Through that note the Honduran Government was alerted to the presence of a mercenary force composed of 70 armed men in Honduran territory between La Chamuscada, 30 km northeast of Somotillo, and Las Marias, 25 km north of Somotillo.

The Nicaraguan Government must once again strongly and most formally protest over the incidents about which Your Excellency was alerted but which did not produce a reaction from the Honduran authorities.

Nicaragua once again urges the Honduran Government not to fall into a trap prepared by the U.S. Government to cause a confrontation between two sister nations through incidents such as the one described here and those of 13 September.

Nicaragua once again insists that it is most necessary to agree upon effective, lasting mechanisms to function in the common border area through the establishment of joint patrol forces that would make possible the reestablishment of peace to definitely put an end to the danger associated with the presence in Honduran territory of irregular forces in the service of the U.S. Government.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellencey my appreciation and consideration.

[signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN DEBT PRESS FORUM IN HAVANA

Castro Calls for Debt Cancellation

FL182040 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The 2d day of sessions of the Latin American Press Forum on the Regional Financial Crisis that began yesterday in Havana continues today. For more information on this important event, this broadcast will be continued from the Palace of Conventions.

[Begin Fidel Castro recording] The first decision that Latin America and the Third World have to make is a decision on payment of the debt. That is to say a decision to cancel the debt. We base this on economic reasons, not just an act of God. The debt is illegal, immoral, and unjust. This is historic argument. In addition, we were the financiers for the developed countries through the exploitation, sweat, and blood of the indigineous population, the enslavement of dozens of millions of Africans. We created the richness that made their development possible. They owe a historic debt to us. That is why I not only allege reasons that result from acts of God, but also moral, historic, and legal reasons. That debt was not contracted with the peoples. The peoples are being charged for this. There is the possibility that we will take the initiative on the debt, to respond. That is now in our hands. Imperialism, the creditor countries, the developed capitalistic countries are impotent in the face of a united action by Latin American and Third World countries. They can blockade Cuba; they can blockade Nicaragua; but they cannot blockade an entire continent. It is not just an economic catastrophe. It is a political catastrophe so large that they cannot pay its price.

I am convinced that they will negotiate from the moment we make the decision. Now they want to meet individually with each country. That is why there is opposition to that club, group, or whatever it is called, so that the lion can meet with the sheep one by one and thus be able to impose their policies.

For the first time, the opportunity emerges so that we can quit being beggers, to simply do, as I have previously said, as the trade unions do: Strike against the oppressive exercise of reaching into one's pocket and taking out money to give the imperialists, as the comrade said yesterday, for the "star wars" project, the war in Nicaragua, in Central America, and for threatening humanity. We are in part supporting the costs of the arms race. That is why we say that with the strength we can derive from unity, we can demand a new international economic order. [end recording]

Further Castro Remarks

FL182041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] During the discussion session of the fourth presentation on interest rates held at the Latin American Press Forum at the Palace of Conventions, Fidel spoke again and commented that he has become a permanent lecturer.

In response to several questions made by Colombian representative Marcela Giraldo, the commander in chief indicated that Yankees do not understand how a blockaded country like Cuba can have over 50,000 internationalists in numerous countries working for free. However, Fidel pointed out that an electoral campaign in any country costs hundreds of million of pesos and the candidates are made up, styled, and sold like Coca Cola, and that costs a lot on money.

Later on he said work is an old occupation for him which he learned during the 35 months he spent in the sierra and that he devotes all his time and energy to work.

During his last turn at the Latin American Press Forum being held at the Palace of Conventions, Fidel said the level of submissiveness and compliance in the region is saddening. He asserted that all it takes is for Reagan to invite the governments to join the arms race for all of them to be in Washington tomorrow. It is the master's order, the commander in chief said ironically. He acknowledged that sometimes those governments have their hands tied and perform their tasks under tremendous pressure and many different forms of coercion and, because of it, they see their possibilities limited. Nevertheless, Fidel indicated that if any country adopts a desperate attitude toward the economic crisis it will spark a continental solidarity even greater than the one during the Falkland Islands war.

Answering a question made by the Colombian journalist, Fidel said he delivers speeches as a duty and not as a sport or to seek fame because as Marti said: All the fame in the world can be placed in a grain of corn. He said the struggle against imperialism is one like David against Goliath. It is a fair struggle against imperialist's felony and vandal acts, the commander in chief stressed.

All these meetings being held in Havana on the foreign debt are aimed at creating an awareness so that this reaches the masses. I do believe in the masses, which are the ones who have to take the lead in the struggle to obtain a new economic order, the leader of the revolution underscored. He said the foreign debt is the great catalyst but not because of the debt per se but because of its consequences. Fidel asserted that the countries will have to solve that problem in order to survive.

Debates on Protectionism, Interest

FL182326 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Latin American Press Forum on the Regional Financial Crisis held in Havana's Palace of Conventions today continued its second working session with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The debate that began yesterday on theme No 3 called "Unequal Trade and Protectionism" was concluded today. Reference was made to the failure of the Caribbean Basin Initiative presented by the current U.S. Administration as a palliative to that region's economic crisis.

It was pointed out that since U.S. protectionist measures were initiated, they have not solved any problems. Also presented for analysis was that any possibility of financing for Latin American countries is practically illusory due to the current level of U.S. military spending. One of the examples presented in reference to unequal trade is that Latin America has had to give up two units for each unit it has received since 1980 to 1984, that is it has had to give up twice what it has received.

At midday the presidency of the fourth session was assumed by Washington Herrera, Ecuadoran economist and former coordinator for the Cartagena agreement. This was immediately followed by the lecture and analysis of the topic "Interest Rates, Tendencies and Impacts on Latin America" presented by Argentine economist (Eduardo Llosami).

UK REJECTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR

PA190425 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0346 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Havana, 18 Sep (REUTER) -- Diplomatic sources in Havana today said that Great Britain had adopted the unusual position of rejecting the new ambassador to London appointed by the Cuban Government.

The sources told REUTER that Francisco Ramos, a veteran in the diplomatic field and former director of the Foreign Ministry's Western Europe office, had been appointed ambassador, but his appointment was rejected by London.

The reasons for the rejection were not made public; however, Western European diplomats accredited in Havana said that as a rule, these unusual rejections are due to the belief that the diplomat is linked to his country's intelligence service. [Patrick] Robin Fearn, Great Britain's ambassador to Cuba, said only that "we do not comment on these matters," and Ramos was not available for comments. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that he knew nothing of this matter.

REAGAN 'REFUSES' TO NEGOTIATE ON 'STAR WARS'

FL181423 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has refused to negotiate his "star wars" project during his November summit meeting in Geneva with top Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. In his first formal press conference since his cancer surgery in July, Reagan said he would not discuss the reduction of weapons in space and argued that "star wars" is a defense project even though later in his speech he acknowledged that it could have an offensive impact.

CONGOLESE POLITBURO MEMBER ARRIVES FOR MEETING

FL182127 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Workers' Party Politburo, arrived today in Havana on an official and friendly visit. Ndinga-Oba is the foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo. He will participate in the joint Cuban-Congolese Commission from 23 to 27 September. He was met at the airport by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, and Lester Rodriguez [as heard] of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

NETHERLANDS AGROINDUSTRIAL DELEGATION VISITS

FL170217 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] A Netherlands Agroindustrial delegation composed of 18 commercial firms is visiting our country until next 20 September with the objective of meeting with over 150 Cuban export and import enterprises and organs. As he welcomed the visitors, Cuba's Chamber of Commerce Acting President Jose Antonio Garcia Lara said relations with Holland are pleasant. Mr (Grenebel), head of the Netherlands delegation, said Holland sees Cuba as a viable trade partner. He added this visit should be considered as evidence of the Netherlands interest in establishing lasting trade relations. Although this delegation is mainly agricultural, it includes other interest sectors.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MEXICAN RECEPTION

FL171258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended the reception held in honor of the 175th anniversary of Mexico's independence.

The reception was offered by Mexico's Ambassador to Cuba Enrique Olivares Santana. Also attending the reception were Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, as well as alternate Politburo members, Central Committee members, and other state and government leaders.

CEMA TO PROVIDE ELECTRIC ENERGY ASSISTANCE

FL141356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] One of the agreements of an important CEMA meeting on the electric energy sector, which has just ended in Havana, has been to increase the scientific-technical exchange to obtain more efficiency in the exploitation of thermoelectric plants and fuel savings. The assistance in that sector provided by CEMA member European countries to Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam during the next 5 years stands out among the points included in the final protocol signed by delegation heads of eight socialist countries.

CANO BLANCO PRESIDES OVER HOLGUIN PARTY MEETING

FL182228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The Eastern Army has arrived at the eighth party conference in that command after completing important missions in the preparation and combat readiness of troops. The meeting was held in Holguin and was presided over by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the party in that province.

CAMACHO INSPECTS SANTIAGO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL130204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first secretary of the party in Santiago de Cuba, has checked on the progress of various construction projects in Santiago de Cuba Province. Among the projects inspected are two important food industry projects: the enlargement of the Hatuey brewery and the new Santiago de Cuba meat processing plant. At the completion of his tour of inspection, Camacho Aguilera stressed the importance of not sacrificing quality in the rush to complete the projects.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA MEETING ON 1986 FINANCIAL PLAN

FL131832 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[By Carlos Sanabria Marreo]

[Text] A meeting to discuss the financial plan for 1986 has been held in Santiago de Cuba. It was presided over by Politburo members Julio Camacho Aguilera, Santiago de Cuba party first secretary, and Sergio del Valle Jimenez, public health minister. Central Planning board Minister President Jose Lopez Moreno reported the domestic investment plan's priorities and said the assignments made for energy and fuel are the largest amounts allowed and any increases in this area will be made by saving and careful consumption. One of the main objectives for Santiago de Cuba during 1986 will be to maintain the production and economic efficiency level reached in 1984 and during this year. This will be discussed with organs which, because of different reasons, foresee lower production and economic efficiency for the next period.

PENA GOMEZ COMMENTS ON INES DUARTE KIDNAPPING

PA190023 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 18 Sep (AFP) -- None of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Front organizations had anything to do with the kidnapping of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, president of the Socialist International Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, said. During a news conference with local and foreign newsmen, Pena Gomez delivered to the newsmen a document in which he expresses regret and the deepest sorrow over the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, who was kidnapped on Tuesday, 10 September in San Salvador.

Pena Gomez, who is also the main leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the party in power, and the mayor of Santo Domingo, said that by request of Alberto Lopez Nuila, Salvadoran ambassador to the Dominican Republic, he got in touch with Hector Oqueli, a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and also indirectly with FDR President Guillermo Ungo.

"In both cases," he said, "it was confirmed that neither the FDR, nor its armed branch, the FMLN, had any part in and do not know anything about the kidnapping of President Duarte's eldest daughter."

IDB REPORTS 'DISMAL' 1984 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

FL171350 Bridgetown CANA in English 1959 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 16, CANA -- The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) today painted a dismal picture of the Dominican Republic's economic performance in 1984, and warned of social troubles as the country grapples with continuing economic and fiscal difficulties. The IDB's 1985 review of the economic performance of its members said that the Dominican Republic's economic growth in 1984 fell to one per cent from four per cent in 1983, while inflation soared past the 20 per cent level, after averaging just 7.5 per cent annually the previous three years. Agriculture declined because of poor sugarcane, cocoa, and tobacco crops. Manufacturing also declined during the year, affected by reduced domestic demands, escalating costs and a credit squeeze.

The bank said that government policies during the year were aimed at correcting several external imbalances, without producing intolerable economic and social pressures. Meanwhile, authorities continued negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for some kind of stand-by arrangement. The IDB said that agreement with the fund would make additional external financial support easier to obtain. The IDB predicted that fiscal measures proposed in the 1985 budget by the Dominican Republic's Government, together with other measures aimed at speeding changes in the economy, should make early agreement with the IMF possible. But the bank warned: Nonetheless, the short-term result of higher import prices and reduced public sector demand is likely to be continued domestic recession, rising inflation and unemployment, and mounting social pressure.

The near-term economic prospects are further clouded by political pressures stemming from the national elections scheduled for May 1986.... With elections so near, the IDB suggested this has made it more difficult for the administration to enact fiscal and other policy measures necessary for economic recovery. The overall situation has affected the inflow of external capital, and has encouraged speculation against the national currency, the peso. The IDB said that if the social pressures can be contained, a dynamic performance by tourism could relieve the acute foreign exchange shortage.

## NAVY, AIR FORCE STEP UP TRAFFICKING PREVENTION

FL172014 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 0930 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Surveillance of the Higuey coastal zone has been redoubled by the Dominican Navy and Air Force to prevent drug trafficking. It was reported that drug traffickers were operating through the coastal region of Higuey, which is why military authorities have adopted these measures. It was reported to journalists of (Federico Fatule) that warships and helicopters are being used in the surveillance. At the same time, Navy authorities notified Higuey fishermen that they should place their ships in specific locations. Fishermen were also advised that they would have to report the entrance and exit of their ships. According to the reports obtained by Noti-Tiempo, the measure is aimed at checking drug trafficking in the coastal areas of Higuey, Miches, and Sabana de la Mar.

## BRIEFS

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR -- The new British ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Michael John Newington, presented his credentials to President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 10 Aug 85 p 2 FL]

PRESIDENT MAKES APPOINTMENTS -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday appointed Dr Manuel Antonio Jimenez Rodriguez as national district attorney general, replacing Dr Dario Balcacer, who has been appointed interior and police subsecretary. Arturo Pujols was recently named forestry general deputy director. Decree 3189 appoints Huascar Esquea Guerrero as minister counselor of the Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations. Until yesterday, he was public health undersecretary. That position will be filled by Luis Pancracio Ramon, former director of accounting of the presidency. Through decree 3211, Jorge Blanco appointed Narciso Luis Conde Sturla as Dominican Republic Embassy counselor in the FRG, while Carlos Nouel was appointed ambassador in the Foreign Relations Secretariat. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 10 Aug 85, p 3 FL]

POLICE RETIREMENT, TRANSFERS -- Colonel Bienvenido Cruz Acevedo, who commanded the National Police troops that last week obstructed a march Jacobo Majutla planned to hold in the northern part of Santo Domingo, yesterday was granted retirement as ordered by President Salvador Jorge Blanco. The National Police headquarters announced transfers of some higher officers and subordinate personnel. Colonel Rafael Domingo Molina Diaz was sent to Villas Agricolas detachment. Likewise, the National Police headquarters appointed Lieutenant Colonel Nicio Rivas Abreu as commander of La Vega. It appointed Lieutenant General Acevedo de los Santos to La Romana's command. He used to be in charge of Personnel and Orders. Colonel Francisco Hernandez was transferred to Personnel and Orders. Colonel Lucas Cuello Cavada was transferred to La Vega's office. Colonel Cesar Salvador Nin Cuevas was appointed chief of Zone One with offices in km 12 of Haina. Nin Cuevas was an executive officer of Radio Patrol. [Excerpts] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Aug 85 p 2 FL]

U.S.-AREA WAR GAMES CONCLUDE WITH 'SUCCESS'

FL171500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1352 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Sep 16, CANA -- American and Caribbean Government officials today described just-concluded war games in St Lucia as a success. A U.S. spokesman said all the goals of the five-day exercises had been attained.

The war games, which involved 500 Caribbean, U.S. and British security personnel, were designed to test the capability of Regional Security System (RSS) personnel to respond to a military crisis. They simulated an invasion of St Lucia by insurgents backed by two Marxist-Leninist countries.

St Vincent was the only RSS member country which did not participate -- a reflection of concern in Kingstown about militarisation of the Caribbean.

The exercises closed with an impressive military parade watched by several thousand St Lucians, and a display of military hardware. St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton inspected the troops. During a news conference today, he said he hoped other members of the 13-nation Caribbean Community would join the RSS. The RSS comprises seven Caricom countries, including Barbados, St Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, and Grenada. Compton specifically referred to Trinidad and Tobago, which sent observers to the war games, code-named "Exotic Palm."

We hope that the day is not too far hence when Trinidad and Tobago will join us in the Regional Security System, so we can put a security net from Antigua in the north to Trinidad in the south, he remarked.

The coordinator of the RSS, Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, today handed over to RSS government officials general service medals for security personnel who took part in the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

BARBADOS

SIMMONS ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REVAMP JUDICIAL SYSTEM

FL131925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1549 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 13, CANA -- Barbados Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs David Simmons has announced plans for revamping the entire judicial system. Simmons told THE NATION newspaper that cumulative effect of the new measures will be total modernisation of the law, much of it outdated, bringing it into harmony with contemporary conditions.

Simmons said that Barbados will have a fifth High Court judge from April next year, the first addition to the Supreme Court in more than 20 years, even though the proposed new Supreme Court complex had not yet been built. There is an increase in work in the High Court, and it will allow us some flexibility in terms of constructing a court of appeal, he was quoted as saying.

Simmons, appointed two months ago, said he was in favour of a separate court of appeal for Barbados, acknowledging concerns aired about the four judges sitting in judgement on each other's decisions. He recalled that the late Prime Minister Tom Adams was of the opinion that Barbados should share a court of appeal with the seven-member Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). I know that the present prime minister (Bernard St John) is, himself, very keen on sharing court of appeal facilities with the OECS, but it's a question of looking at all ramifications before we can implement it.

## GRENADA

### MINISTER RECEIVES U.S., FRENCH OFFERS FOR AID

FL131402 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Grenada's Communications and Works Minister Keith Mitchell is calling his talks in Washington, London, Toronto, and France very fruitful. He says he stressed the need for aid for the country's roads as well as electrical, telephone, and water services. He says he encouraged support to take care of all these vital areas of need and he expects the necessary assistance will be given.

He said utility experts in Washington are interested in a joint venture arrangement with Grenada's electricity company. He says the French Government offered to help with roads, water, telecommunications, energy, and cultural exchanges. Technicians will reportedly be arriving on the island from France during the month to study areas of assistance. France is also to provide teachers for the French language and scholarships in engineering, culture, and other areas for Grenadians.

## HAITI

### OPPOSITION LEADER DETAINED, RALLIES DISPERSED

FL131342 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Police in Haiti have detained an opposition politician to prevent him from speaking at a rally. The politician, his wife, and three other members of his group have been put under what a police captain calls protective custody, effectively preventing the opposition leader from speaking to his supporters.

Heavily armed police and soldiers have dispersed groups assembled in a coastal city 60 km south of Haiti's capital. That city had been named as the first of several cities where opposition rallies were to be held.

Haiti's opposition had hoped for an easing of past repressive measures taken against them following the ouster of Minister of Police Dr Lafontant. The opposition says Dr Lafontant had enforced the ban on free expression.

## ST CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH JAPAN

FL161845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1452 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Sep 15, CANA -- St Kitts and Nevis will soon establish formal diplomatic relations with Japan, according to Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds. Dr Simmonds, who is also the twin island states' foreign minister, said that during his recent visit to New York, he held discussions with the Japanese ambassador to the United States, which helped lay the groundwork for the establishment of diplomatic relations. The prime minister said discussions will be held in Tokyo next month, with Japanese Government officials as well as with leaders in industry, commerce and tourism.

St Kitts and Nevis, which will celebrate its second anniversary of independence on September 19, has diplomatic relations with several countries, including Taiwan and South Korea.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### 'HIGH LEVEL' TO BE RESUMED WITH BARBADOS CONTACT

FL181415 Bridgetown CANA in English 1333 GMT 18 Sep 85

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sep 17, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados may shortly resume high level ministerial contact to head off a virtual trade war between the two countries. External Affairs Minister Errol Mahibir has written to his Barbadian counterpart, Senator Nigel Barrow, in an attempt to follow up on discussion on bilateral issues, the External Affairs Ministry announced tonight.

The statement followed a meeting today between Mahibir and Barbados' High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago Walter Burke, called at the request of Mahibir to discuss worsening trade relations. The ministry said that the talks, which included Frank Abdullah, Permanent Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Reginald Dumas, this country's high commissioner to Barbados, and Cecil Alleyne, director of Caricom affairs at the ministry, were held in a cordial atmosphere. The ministry statement made no reference to the nature of the discussions, but officials confirmed that trade was the major issue.

Barbados' Prime Minister Bernard St John has threatened reprisals against Trinidad and Tobago whose protectionist policies have sharply curtailed Barbadian exports. The GUARDIAN newspaper reported today that the meeting had been called by Mahibir to ascertain the accuracy of reports from Bridgetown that St John had said that Caribbean governments could impose trade and civil aviation sanctions against Trinidad to pressure it into implementing the Nassau Understanding.

The 14-month-old agreement among Caricom governments passed its third deadline last August 13, without implementation by Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia and Belize. Port-of-Spain, Caricom's largest market, is mandated to dismantle its restrictions on Caricom goods under the agreement. The accord also requires governments to raise tariffs on selected non-Caricom goods, to provide a measure of protection to similar products made in the region.

Industry Minister Senator Wendell Mottley had said last week that the matter is before cabinet and that certain difficulties had arisen. He indirectly cited the rise in prices that the additional duties will cause.

### Reactions to Dispute

FL181720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1547 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sep 18, CANA -- St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton was quoted today as saying that the threat of reprisals was not the way to deal with worsening trade relations in the Caribbean Community (Caricom). Compton was commenting in an EXPRESS newspaper interview on a threat of retaliatory action by Barbados' Prime Minister Bernard St John against Trinidad and Tobago's trade protectionist policies. All of us have our problems, and what we have to do is sit down and hold discussions. We all have our own internal politics to deal with, Compton was quoted as saying.

He added that the threatened Barbados action might aggravate what he called "tensions" between the two countries since the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in 1983. I thought we were making some progress, Compton told the paper.

Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago exchanged high commissioners a few months ago, for the first time since a major diplomatic row over whether or not Barbados gave advance notice to Port-of-Spain of the invasion. They have also held ministerial discussions on possible economic cooperation.

The latest dispute is centered on Trinidad and Tobago's failure to implement the Nassau Understanding, an agreement to boost intra-Caricom trade, before the third deadline of August 31. St Lucia, Belize, Antigua and Barbuda have also not given legal effect to the accord.

The trade issue has also brought comment from the EXPRESS and an opposition political party.

In an editorial entitled "Silence Is Not Golden," the EXPRESS said St John's not so subtle threats of retaliation were by far the most vehement attack on Trinidad and Tobago by one of its Caricom partners. The paper acknowledged the understandable frustration surrounding the agreement, while pointing out that Trinidad and Tobago's position is not unique.

With all these charges flying around the Caribbean about what in essence appears to be bad faith on its part, there has been a stunning silence from the Trinidad and Tobago Government, the editorial said. The paper said government's export drive should open up overseas markets for local manufacturers, making them less dependent on the home market.

However, there have been no signs from this end that such an eventuality is at hand. Trade is a two-way street and the idea of a Caribbean Common Market was grounded in the area of trade.

Mounting platitudes of commitment to the regional trading utopia and procrastinating on the real issues which would free the barriers to progress would merely serve to breed ill-will in an already uncertain situation.

The paper said Prime Minister George Chambers instigated the re-alignment which led to the trade agreement at the Nassau Caricom Heads of Government Conference in July 1984. His hard-hitting, no-nonsense approach at that summit paved the way for the subsequent accord. We must not now be counted among those who abandon the cause.

In a statement, the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) said that government's handling of comment related to the accord shows its paucity of leadership. The NJAC said it views the threats of trade sanctions as a serious indictment on the leadership of the country.

The NJAC holds this firm position because the recent rhetoric is a reflection of our loss of status from a position of being eulogised as a godfather to one of a virtual vagrant in the Caribbean Community, the statement said.

## PARAGUAY

### RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY PRESIDENT RESIGNS

PY180325 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Sep 85 p 7

[Excerpt] There is a new crisis in the Radical Liberal Party [PLR] since its president, Percio Franco Becker, has resigned his position on the PLR executive board now that the municipal elections are near.

In his resignation message addressed to the party Vice President Emilio Forestieri, Franco says that he is leaving his post because he could not comply with his objective of uniting the Liberal Party. However, it is believed that Franco resigned because of internal disagreements within the party leadership.

Apparently several disagreements have occurred among the leadership, preventing Franco from carrying out his work normally. The problem got worse when the majority leadership decided to intervene in the PLR branch in Fernando de la Mora, an Asuncion suburb.

Percio Franco, who is a medical doctor by profession, was elected during the last party convention in January. He was president for only 9 months. According to PLR sources, Vice President Emilio Forestieri will become party president. It has also been said that the PLR executive board will study the resignation.

### AUTHENTIC RADICAL LIBERAL LEADER RELEASED

PY160025 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] Miguel Abdon Saguier, secretary general of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, has been released after being detained for 6 days in the Central Police Department. The opposition leader was detained on 8 September for participating in a meeting that had been orgnized by his Itaugua party branch, but did not have the appropriate police authorization.

Regarding this point, Saguier has indicated that the meeting was perfectly legal because it was held behind closed doors on private property, "which is guaranteed by Article 76 of the Constitution," he stressed.

## URUGUAY

### PIT-CNT CALLS 24-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE FOR 19 SEP

PY190122 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the PIT-CNT, Interunion Workers Plenum, National Workers Convention, on 18 September, read by PIT-CNT Executive Secretariat President Jose D'Elia; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] To the workers and to the people:

Complying with a sovereign decision by its rank and file, the PIT-CNT secretariat and board of representatives hereby summon the workers to stage a 24-hour general strike on Thursday, 19 September. The reasons for this decision are well-known: The jobs of almost 10,000 AFE [State Railways Administration] workers have been jeopardized. We hold the AFE executive board and the government exclusively responsible for this situation.